

FOR PRESIDENT:
Abraham Lincoln.

The Union.



Junction City, Kansas,
SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

THE LATEST NEWS.

A dispatch dated Washington, 7th, says: The Government has information this morning whether from official sources or not we are unable to learn positively at the moment of going to press, that on Wednesday at daylight Gen. Grant's whole army was entirely across the Rapidan. It marched to a plain a little beyond and near the old Chancellorville battle ground, when Lee was forced out of his works and offered battle, which was at once accepted. The fight became fierce and lasted till dark, the enemy being forced back some distance with great loss, leaving most of his killed and wounded on our hands.

The two armies lay on their arms all night Wednesday, and at daylight on Thursday the battle opened again, and raged with the greatest fury on both sides until dark, when it was found that the enemy had been forced back in the two days about two miles and a half, leaving heaps of dead, dying, killed and wounded, on the field to be buried and taken care of by our troops. We have heard various estimates made of the number slaughtered, but at this moment it is useless to speculate on the subject. Every one knows that it must have been terrible.

The accounts of Friday's and Saturday's fighting will be found in another column.

The Leavenworth Conservative of the 11th has the following:

To the inquiry made by Gen. Curtis, "What is the news?" to the Operator at St. Louis, last evening, the reply was:

"Nothing definite—everything works well; Grant giving them hell."

Under that satisfactory assurance we can patiently await further particulars.

GOLD—THE TEST.—E. H. Gruber & Co. have received a telegram dated one o'clock yesterday afternoon, stating that gold stood at sixty eight and a half. Five days ago gold was seventy-nine. It has fallen constantly since Grant's fight began.

There is no better test than this of the condition of our armies.

THE LATE ELECTION IN LEAVENWORTH.

At the time, we ascribed the defeat of Anthony to his extremeness, and the assumptions of power with which he was charged. The Conservative has, since the election, teemed with charges of corruption and mob violence. The defeat was so overwhelming that we allowed the Conservative a wide scope in using the disorder which prevailed that day as a healing for its wounds. Since then, we have met some five or six disinterested persons, who were in the city on that day, and whose testimony corroborates the statements of the Conservative, and brands McDowell a usurper, and Jennison a rioter. They all assert that a mob in the interests of McDowell controlled the election, and that at certain polls it was unsafe for Anthony men.

A member of Company L, Eleventh regiment, who was then in that city being mustered in, tells us that he stood about the polls all day, and that a gang of blacklegs, headed by Jennison, by their rowdiness and threats of violence, drove Anthony men away. He says that when the report came that Mayor Anthony had ordered the polls to be closed, Jennison told the crowd "to shoot the first man who touched the ballot box," and that "there were fifteen hundred men outside the city to back them up." The scenes, as represented to us by these disinterested persons, were of such an outrageous and iniquitous character that we wonder Jennison has been allowed to continue to disgrace the service.

This matter has been called to our mind by a private letter received from an old resident of Junction, now living in Memphis. He has lived among Rebels, saw there hell-born depravity, and suffered so much at their hands, that he has learned to love those whom they hate. We copy the letter as evidence of the kind of loyalty bred under affliction:

"My opinion is, that this city is safe, though there is any amount of excitement here every few days lately. The negro troops were reviewed here three days ago—about three thousand. They looked splendidly; were marched through the fashionable parts of the city, and they had good music—these 'African gentlemen' know how to hit the drum and play the fife, I tell you. It was a fine afternoon, and there were a great many fine people out, as is usual on pleasant afternoons. Still the review had to go on, notwithstanding the annoyance it gave the afore-said rebels."

Speaking of the Leavenworth election, he says: "The fact is, I am an Anthony man, and I disposed to question the loyalty of those who violently oppose Lane and Anthony. Whatever may be said of them, one thing is certain, pro-slavery rebels have a great deal of them, and I tell you that there was great rejoicing among the rebel citizens of this city—FOR I ACTUALLY SAW AND HEARD IT—at the defeat of Lane for U. S. Senator, and Anthony, Mayor of Leavenworth. You acted nobly, but your Kansas Legislature acted very shabby. So did Davis county last fall, actually giving aid and comfort to the enemy—not that I suppose Jim. Lane the only man in Kansas capable of filling that office, but at a time like this, when these cursed pro-slavery traitors look upon him as one of their uncompromising persecutors, it is an infernal shame to defeat him, and any man or set of men that will vote it, are either fools, not acted in the events of the day, or else they are sympathizers with the traitors. I repeat it, that I know traitors rejoiced and felt encouraged, for some told me here in Memphis, 'that it was certainly encouraging to the Confederacy to see the North turn out such perfect abolition war men.'"

THE VERY LATEST!
THE FIGHT
Continues!

We stop the press to give the news of to-day's mail. The fighting was still going on, but the result undetermined. Gold, however, is falling—down to sixty-three. Every thing is favorable. The President has issued a proclamation invoking the people to offer thanks to God. Tuesday's fight was the most terrible of the campaign. Eight days' continued fighting. Generals Hays, Sedgwick, Longstreet, Stevenson, are killed. Rebel rations giving out. Butler's position impregnable. He checkmates Beauregard. Lee's communication cut off. Burnside holds Spottsylvania. Grant's headquarters three miles beyond Spottsylvania. Such is the substance.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The draft began in the first district in Cincinnati, May 5th.

The receipts for internal revenue during the month of April, were upwards of ten millions of dollars.

It is stated that the Government is considering the propriety of issuing two new coins, to be of bronze—one and two cents.

An enthusiastic member defines the Fenian Brotherhood as an organization to place Ireland among the nations of the earth by the help of God and gunpowder.

Gov. Dallas, of Rupert's Land, has given Maj. Hatch permission to pursue the Indians into the British Territory.

Six gunboats which went up the Black and Washita rivers to Monroe, returned with 290 bales of cotton and 900 contrabands, besides conveying down the steamer Ruby, with 280 more contrabands.

Latest advices from below represent the appearance of the enemy on both banks of the Mississippi river. Our pickets had been driven in at Vicksburg, and an attack upon that place and Natchez was anticipated.

The Richmond Examiner of the 28th ult. says: If we hold our own in Virginia until summer is ended, the Northern power of mischief everywhere will be gone. If we lose, the South's capacity for resistance will be broken. The Confederacy has ample power to keep its place in Virginia if its means are employed energetically and consistently, and this is the last year of the war which ever wins.

The papers contain a call for a National Convention, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 31st of May, for consultation in respect to the Presidential election. The call declares that the one term principle ought to be inflexibly adhered to, and the callers do not recognize in the Baltimore Convention the essential conditions of a truly National Convention.

A bill has just passed the House of Representatives fixing the pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers as follows: The pay of privates in the army shall be increased from \$12 to \$16 per month, and of non-commissioned officers as follows: Corporals, \$18; sergeant \$20; orderly sergeants, twenty-four dollars; sergeant majors, twenty-six dollars; clerks to paymasters twelve hundred dollars per annum.

STATE NEWS.

Gen. Curtis has ordered the construction of a telegraph line from Lawrence to Fort Riley.

The Eighth Kansas has arrived at Nashville. It is likely that the regiment will be stationed there some time.

Gen. Lane's bill, making Baldwin City a point on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gieson Railroad, has passed the U. S. Senate, and will pass the House.—Tribune.

CUTE.—Said Sam Wood to one of our citizens the other day, "Has Francis brought back Baker's horse yet?" "Yes," was the reply, "and it is dead." "What killed it?" queried Sam. "O," was the reply, "Francis served it as you did Tom Carney, he rode it to death." Sam sloped.—Topeka Record.

The refugee Indians in Southern Kansas are about to be removed to their homes in the Indian Territory. The transportation has been engaged, and in a few days the Indians will once more occupy the lands from which they were driven by the demons of the rebellion.

In Brown county, orders drawn on the county Treasurer are cashed on presentation. This shows good financing on the part of the county officers.

Gen. Sully has engaged Johnny Calk and Little Beaver, with about forty of the Delawares, to act as scouts on his Indian expedition the ensuing summer.

SCIENCE.—A man named Bushes, had his leg broken from being run over by a loaded wagon on the road from here to Seneca, one day this week. While his comrades were unloading a wagon with which to carry him to the next station, he drew his revolver, placed the muzzle in his mouth, and discharged it, killing himself instantly.—Marysville Union.

The Lawrence Tribune says the reports that guerrillas were on Captain Creek near that place, arose from the driving off of a secessionist sympathizer by the citizens, when his family sent a messenger to Lawrence reporting that bushwhackers were in the neighborhood. It says further, however, that reports of other disturbances have reached us—probably having some foundation in fact.

Sturgis and Forrest.

Memphis dates of the 5th report the advance of Gen. Sturgis' cavalry force, under Col. Karge, of the 2d New Jersey cavalry, 700 strong, with two pieces of artillery, encountered a brigade of Forrest's force, 800 or 1000 strong, near Bolivar, on the south side of the Hatchee, on Monday night. A very severe fight took place, lasting two hours, resulting in the enemy being driven from his entrenchments and retreating across the river through Bolivar, destroying the bridge behind him.

It is reported by citizens that Forrest was present in the fight, and it is believed that he is beating a rapid retreat into Mississippi.

We killed and wounded a large number, and took several prisoners. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded. Gen. Sturgis is in hot pursuit.

Council Grove Column.

EDITED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS OF COUNCIL GROVE.

PROSTITUTION OF OFFICE.

Brigadier General Wood, soon after his promotion, issued an order (without authority) for an election to be held at Council Grove to elect a Colonel of the 7th (now 8th) Regiment Kansas State Militia, to fill the vacancy caused by his promotion. The election was held on the day appointed, and Maj. Lockwood elected Colonel. A few days before that election an order was issued from the office of the Adjutant General of the State, requiring Lieut. Col. Smith to order an election. In obedience to said order, Col. Smith ordered an election to be held at Cottonwood Falls on the 2d day of May. On the 16th day of April, Gen. Wood issued Special Order No. 2, setting aside the election held on April 15th in obedience to his order, on the frivolous excuse that the Colonel elect had not complied with his order and drilled the squad of officers. Had he have required the candidates to exercise the squad in vocal music, it would have been just as binding. The General did not have the manliness to acknowledge that his order calling the election was illegal and without authority. On the 1st day of May Gen. Wood issued an order to Maj. Lockwood, requiring him to notify all the commissioned officers in Morris county, that the election ordered by Col. Smith, the next day, was postponed. The same day, and a few hours after issuing the order, Gen. Wood started for Cottonwood Falls, and was there when the election was held. The officers of Chase county, in ignorance of the order, although Gen. Wood was present, proceeded to the election, and elected Lieut. Col. Smith.

Can the Commander-in-Chief expect that the militia organization of the 8th regiment can be sustained, when such men as S. N. Wood can issue lying orders at will? His only object in issuing the order postponing the election to be held on the 2d, must have been to deceive the officers of Morris county and prevent their attendance, elect one who would be subservient to him, and punish a political opponent. If this is the weapon he uses to kill his political opponents, he will quickly find he using a two-edged sword, with the sharpest edge presented to his own breast.

A petition is in circulation asking the Commander-in-Chief to order a new election.—There can be no doubt but that the prayer of the petition will be granted. A majority of the commissioned officers were not present at the election. They were detained at home by the order of Gen. Wood, and supposed that that order was issued in good faith. It was a trick that none but an unprincipled man, and one destitute of manliness and honor, would resort to. And if hereafter Gen. Wood should see his orders treated with contempt, he can have the reflection that it is the natural result of his own dishonesty.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence is handed to us for publication. Gen. Wood's letter was designed for circulation, and we trust there will be no breach of courtesy by giving it, with the rejoinder, a place in our column:

FROM S. N. WOOD.

COUNCIL GROVE, May 5, '64.
MAJOR R. B. LOCKWOOD:—You say in a note to-day, "If your support of Ewing is in good faith, there need be no political ground between us." I assure you that there never has been a time in Kansas that I did not prefer Ewing to any other man. I wish that I could think that your support of him was in good faith, and that under no circumstances would you support Lane, then indeed there need be no political quarrel between us. But you will recollect the bitter personal fight that you made last fall, and of electioneering against me because I was "Anti-Lane."

You will recollect the kind of persons with whom you are affiliated now. They are the most Radical Negro Suffrage portion of the Republican party. Look at the paper you are giving away; no paper could be stronger against Ewing than the Conservative.

Look at the letters you wrote recently to Jonathan Hammond, S. H. Atkinson, June Baxter, where your only anxiety is not for Ewing but to "kill Sam Wood." Look again at the letters you are writing to S. S. Howard, Samuel Buchanan, H. L. Hunt and others of Chase county, where you say, "bring out your strongest man in Chase county to defeat Wood and we will support him." Look at the men with whom you are affiliating in this county and Chase, nearly every man a Lane man. Look at the delegate you sent to Topeka, and his course in the Topeka Convention. If you are an Ewing man, it seems to me you are taking a very poor way to show it, one that must result to the benefit of Lane and to the division of Ewing's friends.

Besides, you are at this time in correspondence with Lane, and Major Farnsworth is urging Lane's claims to a friend of mine a few days ago, indirectly remarked that "Lockwood was pledged to Lane." Now, one word of advice. You cannot be Lane and Anti-Lane at the same time. You will have to be one or the other. If you are "Anti-Lane," and for Ewing, it is time you quit fighting Ewing's friends. If you are for Lane you ought to say so and rally his friends, the issue is a strong one—Lane will make a desperate fight—those who attempt to dodge will fall between two fires. As to myself, I have no aspirations—think now I shall support H. L. Hunt for the Legislature; will if he is the strongest Anti-Lane man, but will vote for any Anti-Lane man. The Lane men proper will have their candidates. And after Sam Wood is dead, as you wish him, he will have influence enough to kill half a dozen others.

Your old serv't,

S. N. WOOD.

REPLY.
COUNCIL GROVE, Kan., May 5, 1864.

GEN. S. N. WOOD:—I can see no particular benefit to be derived by continuing this epistolary correspondence, in relation to our respective political positions. The casual remark I threw into a business note on yesterday to you, in reference to your support of Gen. Ewing, was simply a rejoinder to an insinuation of your own, written some days ago, in which you wished to convey the impression that those who did not support and swear by you were enemies of Council Grove and her interests. You say that "the bitter personal fight you made last fall against me was because I was Anti-Lane." Now, with all due deference to superiors in office, allow me to suggest that the assertion is untrue.

The open and avowed Lane men of Morris county supported you last fall, and if you misled them by pledging to them that your election should not be claimed as an Anti-Lane triumph, and then immediately after election violated those pledges, it is not at this time for me to inquire. It was none of my fight, and if it really was an anti-Lane triumph, you must explain why you ploughed with the Lane heifer. I can't see it.

Again you say, "You will recollect the kind of persons with whom you are affiliating now. They are the most radical negro suffrage portion of the Republican party." Now that comes with exceeding bad grace from you, who owed your election last fall to the same men, and from one who, in his place in the Representative Hall last winter, said, "that personally as Sam Wood he was in favor of striking the word white out of Section 1, Article V, of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, but politically (as a slyster I presume you mean) you was opposed to it." You have forgotten, too, General, the message of your pet, the would be Senator, Gov. Carney, last winter, on the same point, and the expunging process it underwent after arriving at Topeka. When your record is as clear as mine on that question, I shall be pleased to hear from you again, but until then, I would advise you to not stir it up.

Those letters I wrote to Clarke's Creek Township, prior to the County Convention, seem to be an eye sore. Had you made application to me I would have cheerfully furnished you with copies of the letters. It would have been a more open and manly course than that of going to a young lady, and endeavoring to get one from her, in the absence of her father. They, it is true, said nothing about Carney, Lane, or Ewing, but only breathed a desire to rebuke you and your condottieri in your fraudulent attempt to foist a United States Senator upon the State of Kansas, in violation of precedent and long established usages.

In reference to letters you assert I have written to citizens of Chase county, had you seen any such letters you could not refuse to bear witness that Gen. Ewing's claims for the United States Senate were strongly urged. Messrs Hunt and Buchanan will testify that invariably in my personal intercourse with them, I have urged upon the Anti-Frauds of this Senatorial District to take an open position in favor of Gen. Ewing. In conclusion, whatever Maj. Farnsworth or any other person has claimed for me, is without authority or warrant from me. I am not pledged to Gen. Lane, or to any other man. I have ever looked upon the Robinson and Lane imbroglio as a disgrace to Kansas. It has betrayed men to place and power who have betrayed our interests, and defrauded the State out of thousands.

And disguise it as you may, that was the power behind the throne that inaugurated, and but for the emphatic seal of condemnation that the freemen of Kansas have put upon the action of the last Legislature, would have resulted in placing in power again that hungry set of cowards.

I am profoundly thankful for your kindly advice, and I assure that I am not Lane, or anti-Lane, neither am I a Carney or Robinson man. But the sooner those issues are ignored, buried and forgotten, and the voters of Kansas elect men to office for their moral worth and integrity, the sooner will such disgraceful farces as was enacted by the late Legislature, be forgotten and remembered as only in the past.

And if, as you suggest, in pursuing such a policy, I should fall between two fires, it will be with the proud assurance that I suffered in defense of right and justice. And now, in reply to your addenda that, "after Sam Wood is as dead as you wish him, he will have influence enough to kill half a dozen others," excuse me in referring to an old saying (I mean no personal offense) which runs thus, "Dead dogs seldom bite."

I remain with due respect,

Yours, &c.,

R. B. LOCKWOOD.

Bad News from Gen. Steele's Command.

The Times contains a letter from Pine Bluff, Ark., which states that Col. Williams of the 1st colored, on a foraging expedition on the 17th ult., was attacked by the rebel Gen. Cabell, and met with very severe losses. Of the 1st Kansas colored 272 men killed, wounded and missing; 2d and 5th Kansas cavalry, 20 men killed, wounded and missing, making a total loss of three hundred and seventy-six, four pieces of artillery, four hundred small arms, 1,162 mules and 193 six-mule wagons.

On the afternoon of the 22d, a train left Gen. Steele's army for Pine Bluff, with an escort of about one thousand men, and a few pieces of artillery. On the 25th, about forty miles from here, they were attacked by the rebel Generals Shelby and Feagan, with a force of from five thousand to eight thousand men, and eight pieces of artillery.

After a noble resistance of about two hours, and repeatedly refusing to surrender, they were finally surrounded and nearly all taken prisoners.

ON TO RICHMOND!

THE FIGHTING OF FRIDAY AND SATURDAY!

Critical Condition of Grant—Successful Strategy.

Butler drives Beauregard

HE HOLDS THE KEY TO RICHMOND!

New York, May 10.

The Herald has the following relative to the battles of Friday and Saturday:

At 5 o'clock in the morning the contest was renewed along the entire line, and the hum of battle came from every quarter. From certain indications it was concluded Lee was reinforcing Longstreet on Hancock's front, and a part of Burnside's corps was accordingly moved to his support, taking a position to the left of Gen. Warren and completely filling the gap into which the Second Brigade had been thrown into the preceding evening.

On moving at daylight towards the assigned position through a close forest, they found it occupied by rebels prepared to dispute its possession. The fighting at this point was over by nine o'clock, finding it impossible to dislodge the rebels from their position.

In the morning Hancock was driven back close to his breastworks by a superior force, but subsequently rallied his men and succeeded in regaining most of the lost ground. Between ten and eleven o'clock, however, Longstreet succeeded in turning the left of his advance and throwing it into confusion. This extended along the entire line and came near involving the whole corps in inextricable confusion. He was once more forced back to the breastworks and the rebels actually planted their colors inside them, but could not sustain themselves and were ejected.

At this time heavy reinforcements were thrown to his support from Burnside's corps, and his men were rallied and taken well in hand and all danger of further disaster removed.

The charge of Longstreet was completely overwhelming. Solid masses of infantry were hurled upon Hancock time after time with an impetuosity nothing could withstand. It was exceedingly fortunate for the Sixth corps and the whole army that he was checked at this critical period and driven back with as much precipitation as he came.

The ground in front of Hancock had been fought over a number of times, and the wounded and dying on the field were vast. At night Hancock occupied his breastworks and had nothing but prisoners and rebel dead to show for the slaughter of two day's fighting. He behaved with conspicuous gallantry throughout, and was on the field in person where the dangers were the thickest. General Warren was also assailed along the whole line, and the utmost surprise was manifested at the number of troops Lee was able to bring into action. This corps retained its first position, however, until darkness. About midnight a charge was made and it gave way and was unable to regain the ground they lost. This, of course, compelled the abandonment of a great portion of the line of breastworks in front of the corps, and brought the skirmish line within half a mile of Grant's and Meade's headquarters.

Sedgwick's corps maintained itself against vigorous assaults by superior numbers at different times during the day, and had no serious reverse until late in the evening, when a charge was made on its extreme right, for the purpose of turning it as done with Hancock in the morning. Milroy's old division was driven back in great confusion, and at length the enemy succeeded in effectually turning our right flank. The behavior of this division is severely criticized by those supposed to know more concerning affairs. This probably necessitated the transfer of our sick and wounded and all the supply trains from the Germania Ford road to Chancellorsville. The latter were in motion the whole night and at daylight, had Lee occupied the Germania Ford road and cut off the retreat of our army by that route, it would have given him the advantage for the night, and had worked incalculable mischief, causing an undue extension of the line and correspondingly weakening it.

The contest of Friday was unsatisfactory. Many officers despondingly feared Lee would in some measure defeat Grant, and that superficial observers might construe our repulse that day into defeat, but no such forebodings found a resting place in the minds of those who knew the tenacity of purpose and fertility of resources which characterize Grant, and the advantages of the next day verified their hopes.

The battle recommenced at daylight on Saturday, but the firing was scattering, and no fierce attacks were made on either side. Both Generals were intent on strategy and neither anxious to bring on a general engagement. Lee seemed intent on cutting our communication via Germania Ford. Grant appeared utterly indifferent to this and seemed rather to court it, by withdrawing Sedgwick's corps from his position and throwing it back by Germania Ford, near his own headquarters, and pushing Burnside out on the Spottsylvania Court House road, threatening Lee's line of communication. The new line of battle formed by the change in the position of the corps extended north and south, and gave Lee the choice of being cut off from his Capital and risking everything upon a battle-field, or to retreat. At 2 p. m., Burnside was well under way to Spottsylvania Court House. Lee had thrown infantry on our right and drove our pickets to the Germania Ford road. The result could only be a precipitate retreat on the part of Lee, to prevent our army being thrown between himself and Richmond, or a deadly contest in the open field that could only end in his extermination. He soon discovered his error, and to all appearances had started in hot haste for another line of defence. Some think it will be formed on the North Anna river, while others are equally confident there is no tenable position to fall back on between this and Richmond.

extinction. He soon discovered his error, and to all appearances had started in hot haste for another line of defence. Some think it will be formed on the North Anna river, while others are equally confident there is no tenable position to fall back on between this and Richmond.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

A Norfolk paper says that Butler had a brisk encounter with Beauregard near Petersburg on Saturday, and on Sunday assailed him with full force and drove him. It adds that Butler has the key of Richmond in his hands.

The New York World has unconfirmed advices of the capture of Fort Darling by Butler, and that he had commenced his march on Richmond.

Later dispatches say that Meade renewed the battle on Sunday morning and drove the rebels to Po river.

In the three day's operations we captured about 3000 prisoners and lost about 12,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

Speech of Mrs. Booth—An Oath to Avenge the Massacre.

On Thursday, April 28, the widow of Major Booth, the late commander at Fort Pillow, arrived at Fort Pickering, below Memphis. Col. Jackson of the 6th United States heavy artillery, had his regiment formed into line for her reception. In front of its centre stood fourteen men, as brave fellows as ever trod the earth. They were the remnant of the 1st battalion of the regiment now drawn up—all who had escaped the fiendish scenes of Fort Pillow, scenes that have stamped yet deeper blackness on the infamous brow of treason.

Mrs. Booth came forward. In her hand she bore a flag, red and clothed with human blood. She took a position in front of the fourteen heroes, so lately under her deceased husband's command.

The ranks before her observed a silence that was full of solemnity. Many a hardy face showed by twitching lips and humid eyes how the sight of the bereaved lady touched bosoms that could meet steel, and drew on a fountain of tears that had remained dry even amid the piteous sights witnessed on the battle-field after a fierce action.

Turning to the men before her, she said: Boys, I have just come from a visit to the hospital at Mound City. There I saw your comrades, wounded at the bloody strife in Fort Pillow. There I found this flag—you recognize it! One of your comrades saved it from the insulting touch of traitors at Fort Pillow!

I have given to my country all I had to give—my husband—such a gift! Yet I have freely given him for freedom and my country.

Next my husband's cold remains, the next dearest object left me in the world, is this flag—the flag that waved in proud defiance over the works of Fort Pillow!

Soldiers! this flag I give to you, knowing that you will ever remember the last words of my noble husband—"Never surrender the flag to traitors!"

Col. Jackson then received from her hand—on behalf of his command—the blood-stained flag. He called upon the regiment to receive it as such a gift ought to be received. At that call he and every man of the regiment fell upon their knees, and solemnly appealing to the God of Battles, each one swore to avenge their brave and fallen comrades, and never—never to surrender the Flag to traitors!

The scene was one never surpassed in emotional incident. Beside the swift rolling waters of the Mississippi—within the inclosure that bristled with the death dealing cannon, knelt these rough soldiers, whose bosoms were heaving with emotion, and on many of whose cheeks quivered a tear they tried to hide, though it did honor to their manly natures. Beside them stood in her grief, the widow of the loved officer they had lost—and above them was held the bloody flag. That eloquent record of crime, which has capped the climax of the rebellion, and which will bring a reckoning so fearful.

In few but pointed and decisive words, Col. Alexander pledged himself and his command to discharge to the uttermost the solemn obligation of justice they had that day taken.

Col. Kappas followed him, expressing himself in favor of such retaliatory acts as justice and the laws of warfare require in a case of such fiendish and wicked cruelty.

Woe to the unlucky "reb," who falls into the hands of any of the commands represented at this solemn declaration. The determination of the officers of the 6th U. S. heavy artillery is incontestable, their bravery has been tried, and they never have been found wanting.

"THE KANSAS FARMER."

The officers of the State Agricultural Society have placed the "Kansas Farmer" under the editorial charge of the Senior of this paper. Its business affairs and publication will be henceforth under the exclusive control of the Journal Office firm. The first number of Vol. 2 will be issued from this office about the 15th of this month. Its publication is delayed by various causes. One is, the new arrangement was not perfected until after the middle of last month. Another is, the present conductors have enlarged the paper and are issuing it in a new and entirely changed form. New material had to be procured from the East, which required time. Everything needed is now in hand, and the May number is progressing rapidly towards completion.

It will be published monthly, as heretofore; and on good paper, octavo form, size of the "Prairie Farmer," published at Chicago, and will be made up and issued in as complete a style as any of its cotemporaries.

The price will be advanced from 50 cents to one dollar for clubs of ten or more. For dealers in Machinery and Agricultural Implements it will be one of the best advertising mediums in the State. Price ten cents per line for every insertion.

E. E. LOWMAN & CO.
State Journal, Lawrence.